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Migration: International, 2010 and 2011

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.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published
*	significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

Migration: International, 2010 and 2011

This article presents a portrait of recent trends in immigration in Canada, within an historical and international context, where possible. It also provides an analysis of immigration by category of admission of immigrants to Canada in 2010 and 2011, by place of birth and provincial or territorial destination as well on the age and sex distribution of the immigrant population. Source data for this article on international migration flows to Canada come from Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC), unless otherwise noted, and refer only to permanent residents.[1]

Immigration plan and number of immigrants admitted to Canada

CIC produces an annual immigration plan with a target range of immigrants to be admitted into Canada on a permanent basis. Between 2007 and 2011, the planned range was between 240,000 and 265,000 immigrants (Table 1). The actual number of immigrants admitted to Canada in 2010 was 280,700, slightly exceeding this target range. The high number of immigrants admitted in 2010 resulted from a combination of specific factors, including the expedited processing of applications to reduce the backlog that had accumulated over the years, an increase in the number of economic immigrant admissions that was announced mid-year, an increase in the number of refugees admitted in response to events such as the earthquake in Haiti, and the success of the Provincial Nominee Program, among other factors.[2] Data for 2011 indicate the admission of 248,700 immigrants, a level that falls within the established range. The target range for the number of immigrants planned to be admitted to Canada on a permanent basis in 2012 and 2013 remains the same as for the 2007 to 2011 period.

Table 1
Immigrants admitted and number planned by category according to the immigration plan, Canada, 2009 to 2012

Year and category	Planned			Observed
	number			
2009				
Economic	140,300	to	156,600	153,491
Family	68,000	to	71,000	65,208
Protected persons	23,600	to	27,200	22,850
Others[1]	8,100	to	10,200	10,623
Total	240,000	to	265,000	252,172
2010				
Economic	156,300	to	166,800	186,918
Family	57,000	to	63,000	60,230
Protected persons	19,600	to	26,000	24,697
Others[1]	7,100	to	9,200	8,846
Total	240,000	to	265,000	280,691
2011				
Economic	150,600	to	161,300	156,118
Family	58,500	to	65,500	56,451
Protected persons	23,200	to	29,000	27,873
Others[1]	7,700	to	9,200	8,305
Total	240,000	to	265,000	248,747
2012				
Economic	150,000	to	161,000	...
Family	59,800	to	69,000	...
Protected persons	22,500	to	27,000	...
Others[1]	7,700	to	8,000	...
Total	240,000	to	265,000	...

1. Includes deferred removal order class, post-determination refugee claimant class, temporary resident permit holders, humanitarian and compassionate/public policy cases and unknowns.

Note: Data available as of November 2012.

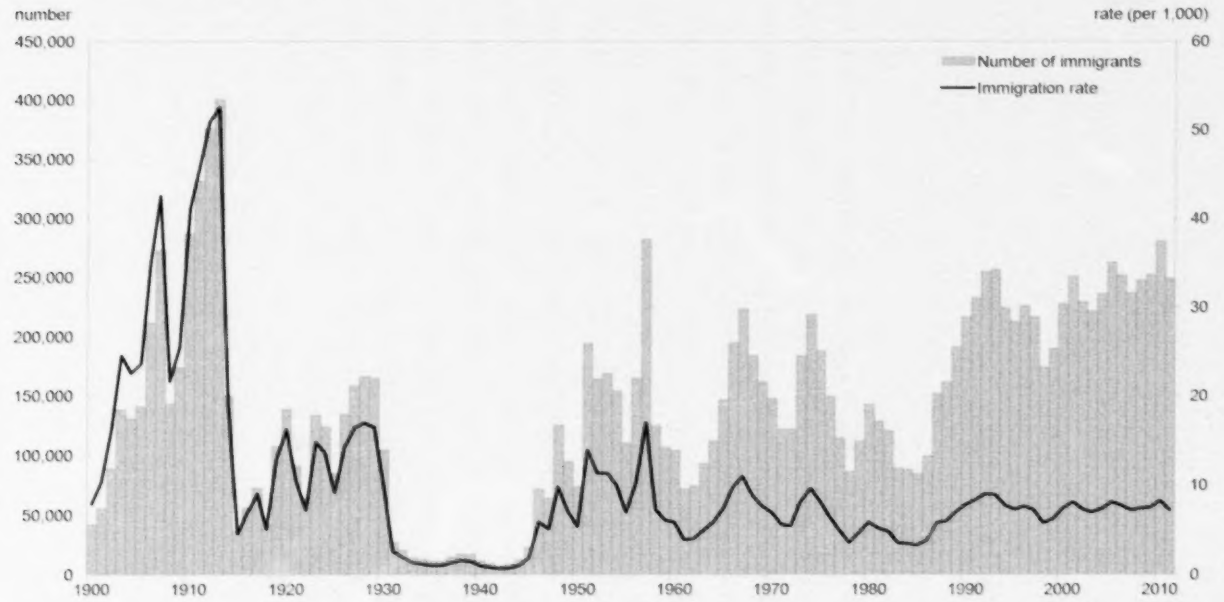
Sources: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration*, 2009 to 2012.

Along with random fluctuations in the number of immigrants admitted to Canada from year to year, certain patterns can be associated with specific historical events over the last century. The highest recorded number of immigrants was in 1913, when more than 400,000 immigrants entered the country, a time when settlement of the Western provinces was being encouraged (Figure 1). Fewer immigrants were admitted to Canada between 1915 and 1918, the time of World War I, and especially between 1931 and 1945, the time of the Great Depression and World War II. Immigration was again high in 1957 as 282,200 immigrants arrived in Canada, including a number of Hungarian refugees and numerous British immigrants seeking increased political stability.[3]

The immigration rate is the ratio between the number of immigrants admitted into a host country in a given period and the average size of the country's population, expressed per 1,000 population. This indicator can be used to compare the level of immigration over time as well as between countries.

1. Although the source data are from CIC, there may be differences in how data are aggregated in this document compared with CIC.
2. Citizenship and Immigration Canada. 2011. *Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration, 2011*.
3. Citizenship and Immigration Canada. *Forging our Legacy: Canadian Citizenship and Immigration, 1900–1977*, accessed February 4, 2013.

Figure 1
Immigrants and immigration rate, Canada, 1900 to 2011



Note: Data available as of November 2012.
Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

The immigration rate in Canada was 8.2 immigrants per 1,000 population in 2010, up from 7.5 immigrants per 1,000 population in 2009. The data for 2011 indicate that the immigration rate was 7.2 immigrants per 1,000 population, reflecting a return to a level closer to the average in recent years. The immigration rate has been fairly stable over the past decade, ranging from 7.0 immigrants per 1,000 population in 2003 to 8.2 immigrants per 1,000 population in 2010.

However, historical patterns of immigration to Canada have shown large fluctuations, such as the record high immigration rate of 52.5 immigrants per 1,000 population in 1913 and the low immigration rates of fewer than one immigrant per 1,000 population in the early 1940s. The immigration rate in the past 50 years has not exceeded the 1967 rate of 10.9 immigrants per 1,000 population. It was in 1967 that the "points" system for admission to Canada for the Economic Class category was introduced, which placed greater emphasis on economic criteria, such as education, knowledge of an official language and the ability to join the labour market. Before the 1960s, admission had been largely restricted to immigrants from Europe and the United States.

At the international level, Canada's net migration rate,[4] which is the difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants per 1,000 population, is relatively high compared to the rate of other industrialized countries. For example, Canada's 2010 net migration rate of 6.9 per 1,000 population was higher than the rates of a number of industrialized countries, including Sweden (5.3), the United States (2.3), the Russian Federation (1.8) and France (1.2). Only a few countries, such as Australia (12.7) and Norway (8.6), had a higher net migration rate than that of Canada in recent years. A small number of countries, including Japan (-0.6), had a negative net migration rate, meaning that more people left the country than arrived.[5]

4. See glossary for more information.
5. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 2010. "International migration database", *OECD International Migration Statistics* (database): data from 2008 to 2010, accessed February 5, 2013.

Overall, the number of immigrants entering Canada every year is a small percentage of the country's total population. In 2011, the number of immigrants admitted to Canada accounted for 0.7% of the population, and for more than 50 years, the percentage has been equal to or less than 1.1%. However, the effect on the total population is cumulative and, while some immigrants will leave the population through death or emigration, many more will remain in Canada. According to the 2011 National Household Survey, nearly one in five Canadians (20.6%) was foreign-born. One study comparing the size and proportion of the foreign-born population on the basis of data projected to 2010 found that, of all the countries examined, the United States had the largest number of immigrants (42.8 million) within its population.[6] By comparison, Canada's immigrant population was approximately 6.8 million as observed in the data from the 2011 National Household Survey.[7] However, recent data indicates that the proportion of the foreign-born population was higher in Canada (20.6%) and Australia (26.8%) than in the United States (13.1%).[8] It is projected that at least one-quarter (25% to 28%) of the Canadian population could be foreign-born by 2031.[9]

Category of admission of immigrants to Canada

The *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA)*, which came into effect in June 2002, is the legal federal framework for immigration, and identifies the four main categories under which permanent immigrants are admitted into the country.[10] CIC is responsible for the application of this law and sets the overall target level of immigration for Canada as well as for each of the specific categories of immigrants (Table 1):[11]

1. Economic Class: skilled workers, business immigrants, provincial and territorial nominees, the Canadian Experience Class,[12] and live-in caregivers, as well as their spouses or partners and their dependents;

2. Family Class: spouses or partners, dependent children, parents, grandparents and other close relatives sponsored by Canadian citizens and permanent residents;

3. Protected Persons: government-assisted refugees, privately sponsored refugees and persons who received protected person status in Canada as a result of a positive asylum claim; and

4. Other: the IRPA gives Citizenship and Immigration Canada the authority to grant permanent resident status to individuals and families who would not otherwise qualify in any category—for example, in cases where there are strong humanitarian and compassionate considerations, or for public policy reasons. These discretionary provisions provide the flexibility to approve deserving cases not anticipated in the legislation.

In addition, 2008 marked the beginning of a program to modernize the Canadian immigration system. Among other things, the IRPA was amended to add the Canadian Experience Class to the economic immigration category. Immigrants applying under the Canadian Experience Class must know English or French and must have acquired skilled work experience in Canada, which may be augmented by graduation from a Canadian postsecondary institution.

During 2011, sets of ministerial instructions were implemented to support economic growth and expedite processing of requests. A first set limited the intake of new applications. Another set, for the Federal Skilled Worker Program, prioritized the applications of applicants with experience in specific in-demand occupations, to better meet the needs of the labour market. Also, the Action Plan for Faster Family Reunification was launched to address the growing backlog in the Parents and Grandparents Program, and a new set of ministerial instructions introduced a temporary pause in the intake of new sponsorship applications.[13]

CIC plans to continue modernizing the immigration system over the next few years, and other measures will be implemented to better meet Canada's economic needs.

6. Pison, G. 2010. "The Number and Proportion of Immigrants in the Population: International Comparisons", *Population and Societies*, no. 472.
7. Statistics Canada. 2013. *2011 National Household Survey: Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity in Canada*, catalogue no. 99-010-X.
8. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 2013. "Immigrant and foreign population", *OECD Factbook 2013: Economic, Environmental and Social Statistics*, OECD Publishing, data for 2010.
9. Caron-Malenfant, E., A. Lebel and L. Martel. 2010. *Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031*, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 91-551-XPE.
10. Citizenship and Immigration Canada. 2012. *Facts and figures 2011: Immigration overview—Permanent and temporary residents*.
11. Citizenship and Immigration Canada. 2012. *Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration, 2012*.
12. Starting in 2008.
13. Citizenship and Immigration Canada. 2012. *Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration, 2012*.

Although the range for the total number of immigrants did not change between 2007 and 2011, the ranges for specific categories of immigrants varied. For 2010, the plan proposed increasing the number of economic immigrants (between 156,300 and 166,800) in comparison to the previous year (Table 1). In that year, the actual number of economic immigrants admitted was 186,900, exceeding the target range and accounting for approximately two-thirds (66.6%) of all immigrants admitted in 2010. For 2011, the plan suggested a range of 150,600 to 161,300 for economic immigrants, and 156,100 immigrants have been admitted (62.8% of all immigrants), which is within the target range. In each year since 1995, more than half of all immigrants to Canada have been economic immigrants (Table 2). Since 2008, despite the recession, the proportion of economic immigrants to Canada has exceeded 60%. This is in contrast to the economic recession in the early 1980s, when admission under the economic category was possible only for immigrants with prearranged employment. During that period, there were several years when the proportion of family class immigrants was greater than that of economic immigrants.

The family class is currently the second largest category of immigrants; these immigrants are admitted to Canada for purposes of family reunification. The target range for family class immigrants was 57,000 to 63,000 in 2010 and 58,500 to 65,500 in 2011, which is lower than in 2009. The actual number of permanent residents admitted under the family class was 60,200 in 2010 and 56,500 in 2011, accounting for slightly more than one in five immigrants admitted in those years (21.5% and 22.7%, respectively). These levels are below the average of 64,800 (more than one in four immigrants, or 26.9%) observed in the previous 10 years. These percentages are also lower than in the 1980s and 1990s, when the proportion of permanent residents admitted under the family class sometimes accounted for more than 40% of all immigrants. The target range for the family class in 2012 is 59,800 to 69,000 immigrants.

The third category for which CIC provides target range is protected persons, although the number of protected persons accepted to Canada may exceed the target during times of international crisis, such as war or political conflict, natural disasters or other humanitarian circumstances. The actual numbers of protected persons admitted in 2010 and 2011 fell within the target ranges of 19,600 to 26,000 in 2010 and 23,200 to 29,000 in 2011. In 2010, Canada accepted 24,700 protected persons, which accounted for 8.8% of all immigrants admitted that year. However, the proportion of protected persons in 2010 was less than one-third of the proportion in 1980 (28.2%) and less than the proportion at any time in the 1980s and early 1990s. Data for 2011 show the arrival of 27,900 permanent residents admitted as protected persons, the highest level since 2007, accounting for 11.2% of all immigrants admitted that year. This percentage is close to the average of the previous decade (11.7%).

Table 2
Immigrants to Canada by category, 1981 to 2011

Year	Economic	Family	Protected persons	Others[1]	Total
	number				
1981	60,238	51,359	14,981	2,063	128,641
1986	35,840	42,477	19,204	1,835	99,356
1991	86,500	87,970	36,180	22,159	232,809
1992	95,790	101,113	37,167	20,722	254,792
1993	105,652	112,644	24,946	13,399	256,641
1994	102,308	94,190	19,773	8,114	224,385
1995	106,626	77,386	27,800	1,054	212,866
1996	125,369	68,359	28,356	3,987	226,071
1997	128,349	59,978	24,226	3,482	216,035
1998	97,909	50,896	22,797	2,593	174,195
1999	109,248	55,274	24,380	1,049	189,951
2000	136,284	60,619	30,081	471	227,455
2001	155,717	66,795	27,914	211	250,637
2002	137,863	62,292	25,101	3,792	229,048
2003	121,047	65,123	25,982	9,197	221,349
2004	133,746	62,275	32,686	7,116	235,823
2005	156,313	63,375	35,776	6,778	262,242
2006	138,249	70,518	32,499	10,375	251,641
2007	131,244	66,243	27,953	11,313	236,753
2008	149,069	65,583	21,859	10,736	247,247
2009	153,491	65,208	22,850	10,623	252,172
2010	186,918	60,230	24,697	8,846	280,691
2011	156,118	56,451	27,873	8,305	248,747
	percentage				
1981	46.8	39.9	11.6	1.6	100.0
1986	36.1	42.8	19.3	1.8	100.0
1991	37.2	37.8	15.5	9.5	100.0
1992	37.6	39.7	14.6	8.1	100.0
1993	41.2	43.9	9.7	5.2	100.0
1994	45.6	42.0	8.8	3.6	100.0
1995	50.1	36.4	13.1	0.5	100.0
1996	55.5	30.2	12.5	1.8	100.0
1997	59.4	27.8	11.2	1.6	100.0
1998	56.2	29.2	13.1	1.5	100.0
1999	57.5	29.1	12.8	0.6	100.0
2000	59.9	26.7	13.2	0.2	100.0
2001	62.1	26.7	11.1	0.1	100.0
2002	60.2	27.2	11.0	1.7	100.0
2003	54.7	29.4	11.7	4.2	100.0
2004	56.7	26.4	13.9	3.0	100.0
2005	59.6	24.2	13.6	2.6	100.0
2006	54.9	28.0	12.9	4.1	100.0
2007	55.4	28.0	11.8	4.8	100.0
2008	60.3	26.5	8.8	4.3	100.0
2009	60.9	25.9	9.1	4.2	100.0
2010	66.6	21.5	8.8	3.2	100.0
2011	62.8	22.7	11.2	3.3	100.0

1. Includes deferred removal order class, post-determination refugee claimant class, temporary resident permit holders, humanitarian and compassionate/public policy cases and unknowns.

Note: Data available as of November 2012.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

The IRPA gives CIC the authority to accept foreign nationals who would not otherwise meet the requirements of the Act. In 2010, 8,800 immigrants were admitted under this category, accounting for 3.2% of all immigrants admitted that year and falling within the target range of 7,100 to 9,200. Most of these persons obtained permanent residence on the basis of humanitarian considerations. In 2011, the proposed range for the "other" category was 7,700 to 9,200 immigrants, and 8,300 were actually accepted, or 3.3% of all immigrants admitted that year, which is similar to the level observed in 2010. In 2012, the target range was lowered slightly.

Place of birth of immigrants to Canada

Asia, including the Middle East, was the main source region of immigrants to Canada in 2010 and 2011, as it had been in previous years. In 2010, 7 of the top 10 countries of origin were in Asia, while 6 of the top 10 were Asian in 2011. These countries were the Philippines, India, China,[14] Iran, Pakistan, Iraq and South Korea[15] (in 2010 only) (Table 3). Overall, Asian countries accounted for 58.7% of all immigrants to Canada in 2010 and 59.3% in 2011.

The Philippines was the most common place of birth of immigrants to Canada in 2010 (38,300) and 2011 (36,500). This was the first time since 1983 that China was not the most common place of birth. The number of permanent residents from the Philippines rose between 2002 and 2010, while the number from China fell between 2005 and 2007, and then levelled off near the 2011 level. The gap between the two countries therefore closed steadily between 2005 and 2010.

The share of immigrants from the Philippines in 2010 and 2011 accounted for 13.6% and 14.7%, respectively, of all immigrants admitted to Canada. Nearly 9 in 10 immigrants (87.6% in 2010 and 87.2% in 2011) from the Philippines are economic immigrants, while the remaining 1 in 10 belongs to family class immigrants.

India was the second most common place of birth of immigrants to Canada in 2010 (33,500 persons), as it had been since 1995. However, it slipped to third place in 2011 (27,000 persons), behind the Philippines and China. The proportion of immigrants from India decreased from 11.9% in 2010 to 10.8% in 2011, the lowest percentage since 1999 (9.9%). Approximately two-thirds (65.8% in 2010 and 68.6% in 2011) of immigrants from India were economic immigrants and approximately one-third were family class immigrants.

In 2010, China was in third place (31,800 immigrants). That was the first time since 1980 that China was not one of the top two places of birth. In 2011, China was in second place again, even though the number of immigrants dropped to 30,000. The proportion of immigrants from China was 11.3% in 2010 and 12.1% in 2011. Economic immigrants accounted for three-quarters (73.4%) of all immigrants from China in 2010 and a slightly smaller proportion (68.8%) in 2011. Family class immigrants accounted for slightly more than one-fifth (22.0%) of all immigrants from China in 2010 and one-quarter (25.2%) of the immigrants from China in 2011.

The Philippines, China and India, which have been the top three countries since 2004, together accounted for more than one-third of all immigrants to Canada in 2010 (36.9%) and 2011 (37.6%). This percentage has been steadily rising since 2007, but remains slightly below the peak level of 2005 (37.7%) and well below the level reached in the mid-1990s (42.8%).

A number of other Asian countries in the top 10 have changed positions in recent years. Iran rose from 8th place in 2008 (6,600 immigrants, or 2.7% of all immigrants admitted that year) to 4th place in 2011 (7,500 or 3.0%). Pakistan went from the 7th place in 2010 (6,300 or 2.3%), to the 6th place in 2011 (7,000 or 2.8%). Iraq has risen significantly in recent years, from 28th place in 2006 to 8th place in 2011 (6,000 or 2.4%). More than 7 in 10 immigrants (71.2% in 2010 and 76.6% in 2011) from Iraq entered as protected persons. Lastly, South Korea dropped from 10th place in 2010 to 11th place in 2011 (4,600 or 1.9%).

In 2010, for the first time since comparable data became available (1980), Canada accepted a greater proportion of immigrants from Africa (13.8%) than from Europe (13.3%). Data for 2011 show that the gap widened between the two continents, with Africa accounting for 13.6% of all immigrants admitted compared to 11.9% for Europe.

14. In this article, China includes the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, the Hong Kong SAR, Macau and the Macau SAR. Adjustments have been made to establish historical trends. There may be differences in how data are aggregated in this document compared with CIC.

15. The official name is the Republic of Korea.

Table 3

Immigrants by category according to the 10 main countries of birth, Canada, 1981 to 2011

Year and country of birth	Economic	Family	Protected persons	Others[1]	Total
			number		
1981					
United Kingdom	14,340	4,164	—	408	18,915
China	7,219	6,356	297	116	13,988
India	1,711	7,674	—	26	9,412
United States	4,244	4,142	—	311	8,700
Viet Nam	805	1,034	6,323	—	8,164
Philippines	1,693	4,269	—	15	5,979
Poland	842	633	2,588	31	4,094
Haiti	2,337	1,346	19	—	3,702
Guyana	954	2,053	—	11	3,018
Jamaica	479	2,198	—	11	2,688
1991					
China	21,138	13,164	777	2,871	37,950
Poland	623	5,108	10,030	41	15,802
India	2,978	10,879	46	400	14,303
Philippines	6,915	5,722	22	69	12,728
Lebanon	6,478	2,553	1,882	1,311	12,224
Viet Nam	1,598	4,434	2,849	7	8,888
El Salvador	601	767	3,246	2,549	7,163
Sri Lanka	886	1,960	1,386	2,926	7,158
Iran	1,581	824	2,029	2,246	6,680
United Kingdom	4,194	2,186	62	155	6,597
2001					
China	35,466	7,533	736	15	43,750
India	17,066	12,958	752	23	30,799
Pakistan	10,947	3,070	1,939	18	15,974
Philippines	10,127	3,482	15	—	13,624
South Korea	8,756	761	25	—	9,545
Iran	3,624	1,007	1,516	13	6,160
Sri Lanka	1,315	1,926	2,565	37	5,843
Romania	4,538	1,009	170	—	5,717
United States	2,330	2,912	46	—	5,288
Russia	3,581	1,130	446	—	5,159
2010					
Philippines	33,568	4,380	18	335	38,301
India	22,068	10,567	536	342	33,513
China	23,373	7,013	964	482	31,832
United Kingdom	6,002	1,428	5	204	7,639
United States	3,382	3,008	656	532	7,578
Iran	5,889	1,006	549	102	7,546
Pakistan	4,097	1,488	486	245	6,316
Morocco	4,933	1,225	16	65	6,239
Iraq	1,273	359	4,116	31	5,779
South Korea	4,637	722	24	142	5,525
2011					
Philippines	31,802	4,354	23	304	36,483
China	20,653	7,582	1,297	502	30,034
India	17,329	9,044	353	262	26,988
Iran	5,765	856	796	107	7,526
United States	2,887	2,817	786	573	7,063
Pakistan	3,930	2,110	720	211	6,971
Haiti	2,487	1,557	2,136	355	6,545
Iraq	1,120	255	4,607	34	6,016
United Kingdom	3,625	1,359	6	190	5,180
Colombia	1,853	698	2,034	111	4,696

1. Includes deferred removal order class, post-determination refugee claimant class, temporary resident permit holders, humanitarian and compassionate/public policy cases and unknowns.

Notes: Due to privacy considerations, some cells in the table have been suppressed and replaced with the notation "—". As a result, components may not sum to the total indicated. In general, we have suppressed cells containing less than five cases except in circumstances where, in our judgement, we are not releasing personal information on an identifiable individual. Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada. 2012. *Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration, 2012*.

In addition to the country of birth, Citizenship and Immigration Canada also collects data on the country of last permanent residence of immigrants.

Data available as of November 2012.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Since 2003, the proportion of immigrants from Africa has been greater than 10%, which is twice the average recorded during the 1980s. In 2010, Morocco was among the top 10 countries of origin, with close to 6,200 persons (2.2%). In 2010, nearly 8 in 10 immigrants were economic immigrants, and slightly fewer than 1 in 5 were family class immigrants. Data for 2011 show that Morocco slipped to 12th place, as the number of immigrants from that country dropped to 4,400 (1.8%).

In 2010, Europe was the birth place of 37,400 immigrants, the lowest number since 2003. Of those immigrants, 7,600 were from the United Kingdom, putting that country in fourth place. Data for 2011 show the arrival of 29,700 immigrants from Europe, or 11.9% of all immigrants that year. This percentage is nearly three times lower than that in 1981 (34.8%).

The Americas was the birthplace of 36,800 immigrants to Canada in 2010, representing 13.1% of all immigrants admitted that year. Of those, 13,300 (4.7%) were from North or Central America, including 7,600 from the United States, putting that country in fifth place. In 2010, approximately 4 in 10 immigrants (44.6%) were economic immigrants, nearly 4 in 10 (39.7%) were family class immigrants and slightly fewer than 1 in 10 (8.7%) were protected persons. Data for 2011 show the arrival of 7,100 immigrants from the United States.

In 2010, the number of immigrants from the Caribbean and Bermuda was greater than 10,000 for the first time since 1995. The number from Haiti rose sharply following the January 2010 earthquake, and those immigrants represented 1.7% of all immigrants that year. The percentage grew to 2.6% (6,500 persons) in 2011, putting Haiti in 7th place, up significantly from 26th place in 2009. In 2011, 38.2% of all immigrants from Haiti were economic immigrants, 32.6% were protected persons and 23.8% were family class immigrants.

South America was the place of origin of 4.5% of all immigrants in 2010 and 4.3% of all immigrants in 2011. Colombia is the only South American country in the top 15 countries of origin for 2010 and 2011. The proportion of immigrants from Colombia has remained at 1.9% since 2009. In 2011, the protected persons and economic categories each accounted for approximately 4 in 10 immigrants (43.3% and 39.5%, respectively) from Colombia.

Destination of immigrants

Although most immigrants continue to settle mainly in the three most populated provinces, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, the proportion of immigrants who choose one of those provinces has been dropping steadily since the early 2000s, it fell below 75% in 2011 (74.8%), even though the proportion 10 years earlier (in 2001) was close to 9 in 10 (89.7%) (Table 4).

The percentage of immigrants who settled in Ontario in 2010 and 2011 remained the highest of all the provinces and territories. However, it has been dropping in the last few years, possibly as a result of initiatives like the Provincial Nominee Program, which encourages immigrants to settle in other provinces. The Provincial Nominee Program grants provinces and territories the authority to recruit immigrants to meet their specific economic needs.[16] Nearly 6 in 10 immigrants to Canada went to Ontario in 2001, but that number has now dropped to 4 in 10 in 2010 (42.1%) and 2011 (40.0%). In 2011, 1 in 2 immigrants (51.7%) to Ontario were economic immigrants, down from 58.7% in 2010 and among the lowest levels of all the provinces and territories. Only the Northwest Territories and Nunavut had a lower proportion of economic immigrants. However, Ontario was among the provinces and territories that accepted the largest proportion of protected persons (11.8% in 2010 and 16.0% in 2011). Only in Newfoundland and Labrador was the proportion higher. Ontario also accepted more family class immigrants than the national average.

In 2010 and 2011, Quebec accepted approximately 1 in 5 immigrants, ranking it second of all the provinces and territories. In 2010, 19.2% of immigrants went to Quebec, while data for 2011 show that the proportion increased to 20.8%, the highest percentage in 20 years. Close to 7 in 10 immigrants were economic immigrants, which is above the national average.

16. In 2011, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and all of the provinces had signed individual agreements with the federal government. All of the agreements are indefinite, except for the Ontario agreement, which expires in May 2015, the British Columbia agreement, which expires in April 2015, and the Northwest Territories agreement, which expires in August 2013. The Canada-Quebec Accord grants Quebec the authority to set annual immigration targets and select immigrants admitted to that province. Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada. 2012. *Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration, 2012*.

Table 4
Percentage distribution of landed immigrants by province of destination, Canada, 1981 to 2011

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Territories	Total
						percentage						
1981	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.8	16.5	42.8	4.2	1.9	15.0	17.2	0.2	100.0
1986	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.6	19.6	50.1	3.8	1.9	9.7	12.7	0.1	100.0
1991	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	22.3	51.6	2.4	1.1	7.3	13.9	0.1	100.0
1992	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.3	19.2	54.6	2.0	1.0	7.0	14.5	0.1	100.0
1993	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.3	17.5	52.6	1.9	0.9	7.2	17.9	0.1	100.0
1994	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.3	12.5	52.4	1.8	1.0	8.0	21.9	0.1	100.0
1995	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.3	12.8	54.5	1.7	0.9	6.8	20.9	0.1	100.0
1996	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.3	13.2	53.0	1.7	0.8	6.1	23.0	0.1	100.0
1997	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.3	12.9	54.5	1.7	0.8	5.9	22.1	0.1	100.0
1998	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.4	15.3	53.1	1.7	0.9	6.4	20.7	0.1	100.0
1999	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	15.3	54.8	2.0	0.9	6.4	19.0	0.1	100.0
2000	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	14.3	58.7	2.0	0.8	6.3	16.5	0.1	100.0
2001	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	15.0	59.3	1.8	0.7	6.5	15.4	0.1	100.0
2002	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	16.4	58.3	2.0	0.7	6.5	14.9	0.1	100.0
2003	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	17.9	54.1	2.9	0.8	7.2	15.9	0.1	100.0
2004	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	18.8	53.0	3.1	0.8	7.0	15.7	0.1	100.0
2005	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	16.5	53.6	3.1	0.8	7.4	17.1	0.1	100.0
2006	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.7	17.8	50.0	4.0	1.1	8.2	16.7	0.1	100.0
2007	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.7	19.1	47.0	4.6	1.5	8.8	16.5	0.1	100.0
2008	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	18.3	44.9	4.5	2.0	9.8	17.8	0.1	100.0
2009	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	19.6	42.4	5.4	2.7	10.7	16.4	0.1	100.0
2010	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	19.2	42.1	5.6	2.7	11.6	15.7	0.2	100.0
2011	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.8	20.8	40.0	6.4	3.6	12.4	14.0	0.1	100.0

Notes: Data available as of November 2012.
Unknowns were prorated.
Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

British Columbia and Alberta were the third and fourth most popular destinations, respectively, for immigrants to Canada in 2010 and 2011. Alberta has attracted an increasing number of immigrants since the early 2000s, while the proportion of immigrants to British Columbia was falling over the last four years, so that the gap between the two provinces has gradually narrowed. The proportion of immigrants going to British Columbia and Alberta were, respectively, 14.0% and 12.4% in 2011 (15.7% and 11.6% in 2010), compared to 16.5% and 6.3% in 2000. In 2010, slightly fewer than 7 in 10 immigrants to the two provinces were economic immigrants (69.9% for British Columbia and 68.6% for Alberta); in 2011, the proportion fell slightly to 63.0% and 67.0%, respectively. As well, 29.1% of all immigrants to British Columbia in 2011 were family class immigrants, the highest proportion of all the provinces (excluding the territories).

The proportion of immigrants to Manitoba and Saskatchewan has grown significantly in recent years. In 2010, 5.6% of all immigrants to Canada settled in Manitoba; in 2011, this percentage rose to 6.4%. The proportion of immigrants who choose to settle in Manitoba has been increasing since the early 2000s, when around 2.0% of all immigrants went to that province. Saskatchewan's proportion of immigrants reached 3.6% in 2011, up from 2.7% in 2009 and 2010. These proportions are the largest in more than 60 years, that is, since 1950 (3.9%). More than 8 in 10 immigrants to Manitoba and Saskatchewan were economic immigrants, which is among the highest levels in Canada, along with Prince Edward Island and Yukon. These trends suggest that these provinces may be targeting economic immigrants through the Provincial Nominee Program.

Less than 1% of all immigrants to Canada in 2010 and 2011 went to each of the Atlantic provinces. In 2010, 0.9% of all immigrants went to Prince Edward Island, the highest proportion in 60 years. In 2011, the percentage fell slightly to 0.7%. Since 2005, the share of immigrants to Prince Edward Island has risen. More than 9 in 10 immigrants (95.9% in 2010 and 92.5% in 2011) to Prince Edward Island were economic immigrants, which suggests that the province may benefit from the Provincial Nominee Program. In 2010 and 2011, 0.9% of all immigrants to Canada settled in Nova Scotia and 0.8% in New Brunswick. Newfoundland and Labrador remains the province (territories excluded) with the smallest proportion of immigrants (0.3%). Fewer than 6 in 10 immigrants to that

province (58.8% in 2010 and 57.4% in 2011) were economic immigrants, which is below the national average. However, Newfoundland and Labrador is the province that accepts the largest proportion of protected persons (22.4% in 2010 and 21.3% in 2011).

Age and sex distribution of the immigrant population

In both 2010 and 2011, slightly more than half (51%) of immigrants to Canada were women, but the proportion varies depending on the category of admission. While the share of female economic immigrants (49.2% in 2010 and 48.7% in 2011) and the share of female protected persons (49.0% in 2010 and 49.9% in 2011) accounted for about half of the immigrants in each category, they represented a larger proportion of the family class immigrants (58.6% in 2010 and 57.9% in 2011) (Table 5).

The share of immigrants by sex varies also among the top 10 countries of origin. In 2010, the proportion of women was higher than 51% for immigrants from the Philippines (56.6%), South Korea (53.4%) and China (53.2%), while men accounted for more than 51% of all immigrants from the United Kingdom (55.5%), Morocco (53.8%) and Iran (51.4%). In 2011, women represented more than 51% of all immigrants for 4 of the top 10 countries of origin, namely Haiti (57.4%), the Philippines (53.9%), China (53.3%) and Colombia (51.5%). Conversely, men accounted for more than 51% for only one country of origin, the United Kingdom (56.8%) (Figure 2).

Slightly fewer than 6 in 10 immigrants to Canada in 2010 and 2011 (57.5% in 2010 and 57.8% in 2011) were in the 20-to-44 age group, making it the largest immigrant age group. Immigrants 45 years and older accounted for about 15% of all immigrants to Canada (14.9% in 2010 and 15.0% in 2011), while immigrants under age 20 represented more than one-quarter of all immigrants (27.6% in 2010 and 27.2% in 2011) (Figure 3).

In addition, the foreign-born population is younger than the general Canadian population. In 2011, the median age of immigrants was 30.2 years, nearly 10 years less than the median age of Canadians in general (39.9 years).[17] In the last three decades, the age structure of the Canadian population has aged, while the median age of immigrants has increased only slightly. Consequently, the gap between the median ages of immigrants and Canadians in general was 2.6 years in 1981, but 9.7 years in 2011. During this period, the median age of immigrants rose from 26.9 to 30.2, while that of the general population rose from 29.5 to 39.9.

The median age of immigrants varies by category of admission. In 2010 and 2011, the median age of protected persons was the youngest (26.9 in 2010 and 27.4 in 2011) and that of immigrants in the "other" category was the oldest (33.5 in 2010 and 32.4 in 2011). The median age of economic immigrants (30.3 in 2010 and 30.2 in 2011)

Table 5
Number and percentage of immigrants by category and sex, Canada, 2010 and 2011

Category	2010			2011		
	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
	number					
Economic	94,951	91,967	186,918	80,011	76,107	156,118
Family	24,947	35,283	60,230	23,764	32,686	56,451
Protected persons	12,607	12,090	24,697	13,968	13,905	27,873
Others[1]	4,498	4,348	8,846	4,037	4,268	8,305
Total	137,003	143,688	280,691	121,780	126,966	248,747
	percentage					
Economic	50.8	49.2	100.0	51.3	48.7	100.0
Family	41.4	58.6	100.0	42.1	57.9	100.0
Protected persons	51.0	49.0	100.0	50.1	49.9	100.0
Others[1]	50.8	49.2	100.0	48.6	51.4	100.0
Total	48.8	51.2	100.0	49.0	51.0	100.0

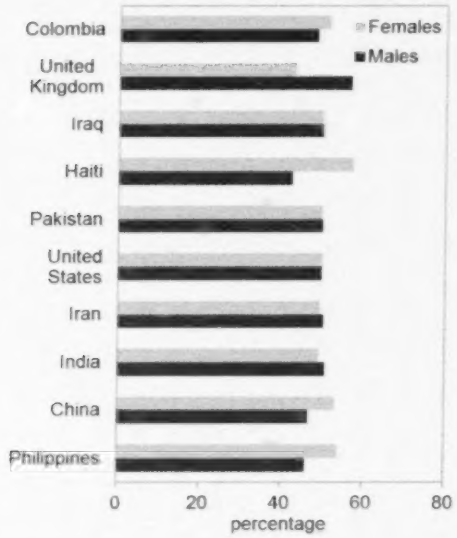
1. Includes deferred removal order class, post-determination refugee claimant class, temporary resident permit holders, humanitarian and compassionate/public policy cases and unknowns.

Note: Data available as of November 2012.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

17. Statistics Canada. 2012. *Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Province and Territories*, catalogue no. 91-215-XIE.

Figure 2
Proportion of immigrants of the 10 main countries of birth, by sex, Canada, 2011



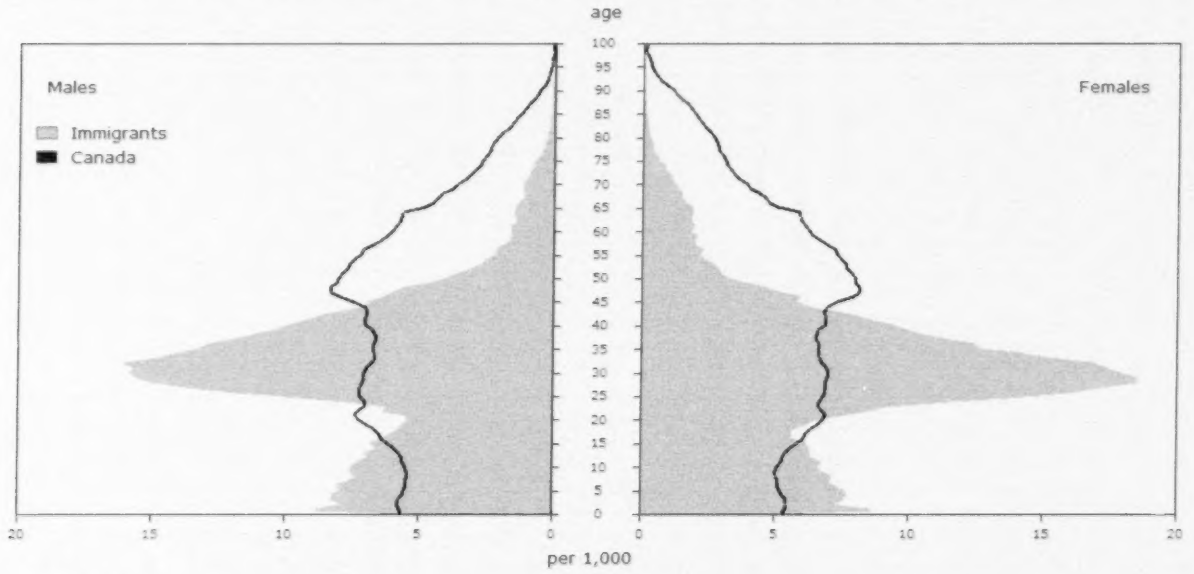
Notes: In addition to the country of birth, Citizenship and Immigration Canada also collects data on the country of last permanent residence of immigrants.
Data available as of November 2012.
Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

and that of family class immigrants (30.3 in 2010 and 30.4 in 2011) was close to the median age for all categories (30.2 in both years).

The median age also varies depending on the country of origin. Of the top 10 countries of origin in 2010, the median age was older than 32 years for immigrants from South Korea (32.6) and China (32.2), and younger than 30 for immigrants from India (29.9), Iraq (29.7), Pakistan (28.6) and the United States (22.9). In 2011, the median age was older than 32 years for immigrants from 3 of the top 10 countries of origin, namely Haiti (32.7), Iran (32.6) and China (32.4), and younger than 30 years for immigrants from three other countries of origin, namely Iraq (28.4), Pakistan (28.3) and the United States (21.9).

The overall median age of immigrants to Canada varies little by sex. In 2010, the median age of male and female immigrants was 30.5 years and 29.9 years, respectively; in 2011, it was 30.5 years for men and 29.8 years for women. In 2010, the median age of male immigrants was generally older than that of female immigrants for the top 10 countries of origin; in 2011, that was true for only half of those countries. In 2010, female immigrants from Iraq, the Philippines and the United States were older than their male counterparts; in 2011, that was true for female immigrants from Iraq, the Philippines, the United States, Haiti and Colombia.

Figure 3
Age pyramids of immigrants to Canada and the Canadian population (immigrants included), 2011



Note: Data available as of November 2012.
Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Table A1

Number of landed immigrants in Canada by selected countries of birth, 1981 to 2011

Continent and country of birth	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
								number							
Europe	**44,798**	**22,913**	**47,038**	**39,218**	**42,628**	**38,491**	**37,243**	**41,520**	**40,095**	**37,417**	**38,002**	**38,370**	**38,868**	**37,406**	**29,691**
Bosnia-Hercegovina	...	...	...	2,475	653	357	316	211	220	251	239	232	181	198	194
France	1,681	1,118	2,633	2,433	3,542	3,234	3,297	4,043	4,076	3,696	4,026	4,258	4,822	4,454	3,899
Germany	2,075	1,343	1,581	1,761	1,421	1,271	1,510	1,722	1,923	2,222	2,006	3,000	3,160	2,588	1,922
Italy	2,058	786	785	485	387	342	309	299	282	299	335	373	403	436	367
Poland	4,094	5,274	15,802	2,170	1,226	1,161	1,135	1,412	1,227	1,222	1,219	1,312	1,106	848	747
Portugal	1,838	2,008	5,222	679	438	310	286	293	293	374	370	606	566	568	476
Romania	1,004	995	2,595	3,951	5,717	5,857	5,594	5,817	5,070	4,499	3,864	2,852	2,097	1,948	1,772
Russia	...	...	41	3,224	5,159	4,733	4,460	4,375	4,198	3,828	3,671	3,401	3,482	2,775	2,257
The Netherlands	1,770	512	571	958	761	618	566	716	759	785	564	732	708	677	522
Ukraine	...	...	28	2,670	4,015	3,967	3,220	2,975	2,920	2,489	2,686	2,491	2,722	3,321	2,672
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1,308	489	2,336	2,034	143	113	52	204	173	115	125	122	458	791	467
United Kingdom	18,915	5,052	6,597	4,417	4,479	3,865	4,440	5,364	5,200	5,942	7,338	8,209	8,098	7,639	5,180
Yugoslavia	841	526	1,843	5,303	3,354	1,899	961	731	524	354	251	252	235	109	57
Others	9,214	4,810	7,004	6,658	11,333	10,764	11,097	13,358	13,230	11,341	11,308	10,530	10,827	11,054	9,159
Africa	**5,909**	**5,178**	**16,641**	**15,840**	**24,253**	**22,731**	**22,970**	**27,576**	**26,770**	**28,571**	**27,791**	**29,007**	**33,391**	**38,736**	**33,785**
Algeria	128	111	914	2,042	3,442	3,411	3,083	3,579	3,630	4,806	3,619	3,976	5,371	4,735	4,309
Democratic Republic of Somalia	9	58	3,267	1,427	1,093	694	881	1,202	1,018	941	1,005	843	906	1,213	1,225
Egypt	766	629	1,941	2,376	2,083	1,620	1,909	2,180	2,220	1,886	2,185	2,972	3,171	5,288	4,152
Ethiopia	152	992	2,567	1,043	1,152	979	1,528	1,641	1,572	1,786	1,572	1,584	1,298	1,870	2,164
Morocco	812	566	1,565	1,000	4,068	4,192	3,403	3,723	2,968	3,340	4,024	4,232	5,524	6,239	4,372
Nigeria	76	125	307	543	1,414	1,391	1,053	1,514	2,196	2,546	2,358	2,064	3,052	3,746	3,000
Others	3,966	2,697	6,080	7,409	11,001	10,444	11,113	13,737	13,166	13,266	13,028	13,336	14,069	15,645	14,563
Asia	**50,779**	**42,294**	**123,405**	**145,520**	**156,312**	**141,903**	**133,416**	**135,574**	**160,366**	**149,933**	**133,849**	**141,202**	**142,105**	**164,713**	**147,439**
Afghanistan	48	580	1,393	2,005	3,936	3,496	3,177	2,704	2,977	2,630	2,174	1,839	1,569	1,552	1,915
Bangladesh	98	474	1,105	2,754	3,749	2,910	2,101	2,606	4,157	4,016	2,915	2,933	2,116	4,635	2,634
Cambodia	1,480	1,303	510	282	288	262	303	377	399	562	481	375	233	226	211
China	13,988	8,605	37,950	49,714	43,750	36,223	38,553	38,629	44,733	35,125	28,914	31,477	30,682	31,832	30,034
India	9,412	7,449	14,303	23,376	30,799	31,671	27,418	28,175	35,971	33,715	28,513	27,991	29,171	33,513	26,988
Iran	1,407	2,127	6,680	6,251	6,160	8,155	6,095	6,494	5,968	7,594	7,196	6,580	6,643	7,546	7,526
Iraq	301	315	995	2,769	2,692	2,299	1,497	1,706	2,097	1,725	2,350	3,407	5,376	5,779	6,016
Lebanon	1,043	2,419	12,224	1,897	2,480	2,199	2,985	3,215	3,577	3,664	3,328	3,363	2,946	3,253	2,900
Pakistan	823	638	2,794	8,569	15,974	14,656	12,622	13,000	13,966	12,439	9,806	8,490	6,927	6,316	6,971
Philippines	5,979	4,201	12,728	13,626	13,624	11,546	12,608	13,900	18,031	18,318	19,721	24,699	28,414	38,301	36,483
Republic of Korea	1,504	1,204	2,612	3,251	9,545	7,279	7,046	5,359	5,798	6,201	5,912	7,290	5,860	5,525	4,610
Socialist Republic of Vietnam	8,164	6,220	8,888	2,710	2,271	2,437	1,882	1,982	2,014	3,323	2,728	2,016	2,302	2,047	1,805
Sri Lanka	368	1,827	7,158	6,448	5,843	5,214	4,756	4,383	4,867	4,699	4,068	4,741	4,504	4,384	3,326
Taiwan	704	637	4,292	12,747	3,133	2,807	2,107	1,963	3,050	2,745	2,697	2,920	2,384	2,569	1,684
Others	5,460	4,295	9,773	9,121	12,068	10,749	10,266	11,081	12,761	13,177	13,046	13,081	12,978	17,235	14,336
North and Central America	**10,188**	**12,388**	**19,100**	**8,558**	**8,493**	**7,698**	**7,968**	**9,893**	**11,923**	**13,090**	**13,841**	**14,275**	**13,005**	**13,267**	**12,546**
El Salvador	292	3,046	7,163	737	448	487	449	443	443	442	933	1,120	851	789	700
Guatemala	110	1,262	2,170	659	277	243	176	224	194	233	267	266	273	273	284
Mexico	397	671	1,150	1,247	1,933	1,898	1,747	2,249	2,830	2,836	3,226	2,833	3,091	3,819	3,575
United States	8,700	6,096	5,320	5,059	5,288	4,627	5,173	6,474	7,869	8,890	8,748	9,351	8,154	7,578	7,063
Others	689	1,313	3,297	856	547	443	423	503	587	689	667	705	636	808	924
Caribbean and Bermuda	**8,800**	**8,872**	**13,121**	**9,395**	**8,464**	**7,569**	**6,585**	**6,684**	**6,943**	**6,790**	**7,974**	**9,081**	**9,014**	**10,770**	**12,135**
Haiti	3,702	1,730	2,851	1,978	2,423	2,188	1,943	1,684	1,701	1,637	1,616	2,523	2,121	4,788	6,545
Jamaica	2,688	4,668	5,140	3,306	2,781	2,479	2,005	2,159	1,919	1,710	2,134	2,340	2,450	2,341	2,077
Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	947	921	2,985	2,205	933	952	725	758	869	813	1,005	1,027	1,145	948	606
Others	1,463	1,553	2,145	1,906	2,327	1,950	1,912	2,083	2,454	2,630	3,219	3,191	3,298	2,693	2,907
South America	**6,117**	**6,528**	**10,526**	**6,022**	**8,541**	**8,881**	**11,049**	**12,303**	**14,074**	**13,960**	**13,251**	**12,979**	**13,356**	**12,753**	**10,581**
Brazil	198	194	877	591	850	762	833	925	987	1,189	1,755	2,151	2,522	2,606	1,519
Colombia	342	258	678	398	2,933	3,280	4,323	4,596	6,442	6,553	5,382	5,456	4,677	5,242	4,696
Guyana	3,018	3,977	3,371	2,394	1,740	1,502	1,442	1,383	1,265	1,353	1,355	1,188	1,229	999	846
Others	2,559	2,099	5,600	2,639	3,018	3,337	4,451	5,397	5,380	4,865	4,759	4,184	4,928	3,906	3,520
Oceania	**1,747**	**832**	**2,363**	**1,329**	**1,526**	**1,410**	**1,519**	**1,523**	**1,306**	**1,320**	**1,482**	**1,578**	**1,522**	**1,524**	**1,401**
Others	**303**	**351**	**615**	**189**	**420**	**365**	**599**	**750**	**765**	**560**	**563**	**755**	**911**	**1,522**	**1,169**
Total number of immigrants	**128,641**	**99,356**	**232,809**	**226,071**	**250,637**	**229,048**	**221,349**	**235,823**	**262,242**	**251,641**	**236,753**	**247,247**	**252,172**	**280,691**	**248,747**

Notes: In addition to the country of birth, Citizenship and Immigration Canada also collects data on the country of last permanent residence of immigrants.

Data available as of November 2012.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Table A2

Percentage of landed immigrants in Canada by selected countries of birth, 1981 to 2011

Continent and country of birth	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	percentage														
Europe	**34.8**	**23.1**	**20.2**	**17.3**	**17.0**	**16.8**	**16.8**	**17.6**	**15.3**	**14.9**	**16.1**	**15.5**	**15.4**	**13.3**	**11.9**
Bosnia-Hercegovina	...	...	...	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
France	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6
Germany	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8
Italy	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Poland	3.2	5.3	6.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Portugal	1.4	2.0	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Romania	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7
Russia	...	...	0.0	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.9
The Netherlands	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Ukraine	...	...	0.0	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
United Kingdom	14.7	5.1	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.4	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.1
Yugoslavia	0.7	0.5	0.8	2.3	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Others	7.2	4.8	3.0	2.9	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.7	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.7
Africa	**4.6**	**5.2**	**7.1**	**7.0**	**9.7**	**9.9**	**10.4**	**11.7**	**10.2**	**11.4**	**11.7**	**11.7**	**13.2**	**13.8**	**13.6**
Algeria	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.7
Democratic Republic of Somalia	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Egypt	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.7
Ethiopia	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9
Morocco	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.8
Nigeria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.2
Others	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.3	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.9
Asia	**39.5**	**42.6**	**53.0**	**64.4**	**62.4**	**62.0**	**60.3**	**57.5**	**61.2**	**59.6**	**56.5**	**57.1**	**56.4**	**58.7**	**59.3**
Afghanistan	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8
Bangladesh	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.1
Cambodia	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
China	10.9	8.7	16.3	22.0	17.5	15.8	17.4	16.4	17.1	14.0	12.2	12.7	12.2	11.3	12.1
India	7.3	7.5	6.1	10.3	12.3	13.8	12.4	11.9	13.7	13.4	12.0	11.3	11.6	11.9	10.8
Iran	1.1	2.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.0
Iraq	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.4
Lebanon	0.8	2.4	5.3	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Pakistan	0.6	0.6	1.2	3.8	6.4	6.4	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.1	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.8
Philippines	4.6	4.2	5.5	6.0	5.4	5.0	5.7	5.9	6.9	7.3	8.3	10.0	11.3	13.6	14.7
Republic of Korea	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.9
Socialist Republic of Vietnam	6.3	6.3	3.8	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7
Sri Lanka	0.3	1.8	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.3
Taiwan	0.5	0.6	1.8	5.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7
Others	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.1	6.1	5.8
North and Central America	**7.9**	**12.5**	**8.2**	**3.8**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.6**	**4.2**	**4.5**	**5.2**	**5.8**	**5.8**	**5.2**	**4.7**	**5.0**
El Salvador	0.2	3.1	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Guatemala	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mexico	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4
United States	6.8	6.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.8
Others	0.5	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Caribbean and Bermuda	**6.8**	**8.9**	**5.6**	**4.2**	**3.4**	**3.3**	**3.0**	**2.8**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**3.4**	**3.7**	**3.6**	**3.8**	**4.9**
Haiti	2.9	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.7	2.6
Jamaica	2.1	4.7	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8
Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
Others	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2
South America	**4.8**	**6.6**	**4.5**	**2.7**	**3.4**	**3.9**	**5.0**	**5.2**	**5.4**	**5.5**	**5.6**	**5.2**	**5.3**	**4.5**	**4.3**
Brazil	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6
Colombia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Guyana	2.3	4.0	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Others	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.4
Oceania	**1.4**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.6**
Others	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**
Total number of immigrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Notes: In addition to the country of birth, Citizenship and Immigration Canada also collects data on the country of last permanent residence of immigrants.

Data available as of November 2012.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Table A3

Immigrants and percentage distribution by province of destination and class, Canada, 2010 and 2011

Province	2010					2011				
	Economic	Family	Protected persons	Others[1]	Total	Economic	Family	Protected persons	Others[1]	Total
Number of immigrants	number									
Newfoundland and Labrador	420	115	160	19	714	393	129	146	17	685
Prince Edward Island	2,487	47	56	—	2,593	1,607	47	79	5	1,738
Nova Scotia	1,674	449	218	56	2,397	1,409	432	225	70	2,136
New Brunswick	1,727	211	157	30	2,125	1,473	283	179	32	1,967
Quebec	37,917	9,630	4,711	1,724	53,982	36,097	9,044	5,020	1,577	51,738
Ontario	69,498	29,346	13,914	5,353	118,111	51,402	27,374	15,921	4,761	99,458
Manitoba	13,275	1,377	1,032	124	15,808	13,152	1,400	1,303	108	15,963
Saskatchewan	6,243	726	574	72	7,615	7,658	689	547	61	8,955
Alberta	22,404	7,372	2,205	669	32,650	20,758	6,845	2,638	721	30,962
British Columbia	30,877	10,868	1,667	776	44,188	21,903	10,128	1,810	944	34,785
Yukon	310	34	—	—	350	207	25	—	5	237
Northwest Territories	74	48	—	15	137	43	36	—	—	85
Nunavut	12	7	—	—	19	8	15	—	—	24
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	14
Total	186,918	60,230	24,697	8,846	280,691	156,118	56,451	27,873	8,305	248,747
Distribution by province	percentage									
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3
Prince Edward Island	1.3	0.1	0.2	—	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7
Nova Scotia	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
New Brunswick	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8
Quebec	20.3	16.0	19.1	19.5	19.2	23.1	16.0	18.0	19.0	20.8
Ontario	37.2	48.7	56.3	60.5	42.1	32.9	48.5	57.1	57.3	40.0
Manitoba	7.1	2.3	4.2	1.4	5.6	8.4	2.5	4.7	1.3	6.4
Saskatchewan	3.3	1.2	2.3	0.8	2.7	4.9	1.2	2.0	0.7	3.6
Alberta	12.0	12.2	8.9	7.6	11.6	13.3	12.1	9.5	8.7	12.4
British Columbia	16.5	18.0	6.7	8.8	15.7	14.0	17.9	6.5	11.4	14.0
Yukon	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.0	—	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.0	0.1	—	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	—	—	0.0
Nunavut	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distribution by category	percentage									
Newfoundland and Labrador	58.8	16.1	22.4	2.7	100.0	57.4	18.8	21.3	2.5	100.0
Prince Edward Island	95.9	1.8	2.2	—	100.0	92.5	2.7	4.5	0.3	100.0
Nova Scotia	69.8	18.7	9.1	2.3	100.0	66.0	20.2	10.5	3.3	100.0
New Brunswick	81.3	9.9	7.4	1.4	100.0	74.9	14.4	9.1	1.6	100.0
Quebec	70.2	17.8	8.7	3.2	100.0	69.8	17.5	9.7	3.0	100.0
Ontario	58.8	24.8	11.8	4.5	100.0	51.7	27.5	16.0	4.8	100.0
Manitoba	84.0	8.7	6.5	0.8	100.0	82.4	8.8	8.2	0.7	100.0
Saskatchewan	82.0	9.5	7.5	0.9	100.0	85.5	7.7	6.1	0.7	100.0
Alberta	68.6	22.6	6.8	2.0	100.0	67.0	22.1	8.5	2.3	100.0
British Columbia	69.9	24.6	3.8	1.8	100.0	63.0	29.1	5.2	2.7	100.0
Yukon	88.6	9.7	—	—	100.0	87.3	10.5	—	2.1	100.0
Northwest Territories	54.0	35.0	—	10.9	100.0	50.6	42.4	—	—	100.0
Nunavut	63.2	36.8	—	—	100.0	33.3	62.5	—	—	100.0
Unknown	—	—	—	—	100.0	57.1	—	—	—	100.0
Total	66.6	21.5	8.8	3.2	100.0	62.8	22.7	11.2	3.3	100.0

1. Includes deferred removal order class, post-determination refugee claimant class, temporary resident permit holders, humanitarian and compassionate/public policy cases and unknowns.

Notes: Due to privacy considerations, some cells in the table have been suppressed and replaced with the notation "—". As a result, components may not sum to the total indicated. In general, we have suppressed cells containing less than five cases except in circumstances where, in our judgement, we are not releasing personal information on an identifiable individual. Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada. 2012. *Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration, 2012*.

Data available as of November 2012.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.